

BLE FAMILY
MEDICINES.
et from the Patent
SALE BY
ENNEDY, JUN.
RUGGIST,
Valuable Medicines;
s Anti-Bilious and
achel Bitters.

PARSED BY
H. RAWSON,
Connecticut Medical Society.
s have undoubtedly had the
e of any Patent Medicine e-
d, and are justly appreciated
d uncommon virtues for re-
cayed constitutions, and all
ated complaints so common in
asons, such as *intermittent*
long *Autumnal Fever*, &c.,
are also a very pleasant one,
and where they are known
place and superseded the use
in public houses as well as in
rice 50 cents a box.

ndham Bilious Pills,
increasing demand for their
these twelve years past, &c.
worth. They have proved
in *Bilious and Yellow Ja-*
achs, Dysenteries, Bilious
male Complaints, &c.
demand and high esteem in
held throughout the United
Indies, has induced many to
e purchaser is requested to
e of Samuel Lee, jun., the
each bill of directions, in
, or they will not be gen-
box.

Itch Ointment,
application for that dif-
fused the ITCH. Price 42

nz Bilious Pills,
ily Physic.
celebrity these pills have
emand for them and esteem
by medical men of the first
t testimonials of their in-
at colic and sudden attacks
use of these pills often pro-
ts, and taken once in eight
indigestion, headache, dia-
mache and bowels, dys-
pnoe, &c. and a liberal
bitters in the intermediate
nts almost to a miracle—

natic Tooth Paste,
the teeth and gums, and for
the teeth. It likewise
the smells from the breath,
from scorbatic gums and
is much in use, and highly
who value the preference
ay be applied at all times
It is neatly put up in
directions. Price 50

Worm Powders.
efficacy and safety in is-
ed. The most authen-
table authorities of its
surprising effects, in ex-
of worms, may be seen
ice 50 cents a packet.

Vegetable Elixir;
n Drops,
Thomas, spitting of blood,
ngs. Its merits stand
a bottle.

Rheumatic Pills.
ents a box.
ble remedy for
Piles.
ents a Box.
ions accompanying each
nes.

ife for Sale,
of Drugs, Patent Me-
and Vials; a few hand-
Shades; proof vials,
nt Blacking; Madeira
bottles in hogheads,
and a few barrels Flax-
sell on reasonable terms
customers on a short
nance will be made to
have Medicines by the

DAILY
SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1806.

[No. 1518.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM
In bbls, and 6ls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gum pipes and bbls.
Whisky and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Sugar in bbls, tierces and bbls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and Dpt Candles
Raisins kegs, boxes and jars,
Liquor in kegs and barrels,
Oven's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymers,
Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cotton,
Sugars, Flannels, blue Friezes,
Cottons, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Irish Linens, China do.
Dundurgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Bandana Handkerchiefs,
Colored Thread, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

H E T T Y.

Just arrived from Liverpool, and
laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory
may be seen and description of the ship made
own, on application to Captain Russel, on
board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
The full ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,
it will be for freight or charter to any port in
Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop MONTEZUMA, at Herries and
Miller's wharf,

Salt, Molasses, Oranges, Lemons
and Figs—which will be sold low if immediate
application for. The Sloop will sail for NOR-
FOLK, on Monday morning next. For freight
or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Mordecai Miller.

February 4.

FOR SALE,

On board the Brig Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead, and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bar-
tholomew, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

M. A. This Wine has lain a considerable time
with West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britanniæ,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hhd New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate
of Joseph Jones, deceased, are requested
to bring them forward; and that, indebted as to it,

to make immediate payment to

Joseph Jones.

February 3.

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subcriber, in Prince-street,
In the house lately occupied by Thomas Pm
between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick
and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few gentle-
men may be accommodated—with or with-
out lodgings. Apply to

William King.

Nov. 1.

THIS DAY LANDING,
From Schooner DOVE, Captain THOMAS, from
PORTLAND,

And for Sale, by

Lawrason and Fowle,
1 pipe, VIDONIA VINE,
8 half pipes, entitled to
4 quarter casks, DEBUTURE,
30 barrels New England Rum,
14 barrels retailing Sugar,
80 boxes Smoked Herrings,
60 tons Plaster Paris.

February 1.

NOTICE.

The Subcriber wishes to inform the inhabitants
of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar
at the lower end of Duke-street, under the
house of E. Mill's;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Belt-Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-
York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Oranges;
Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every
day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where
the inhabitants may be supplied with large or
small quantities of the above articles, on terms
very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,

Imperial, Sherry,
Lyon, Lilon, Teneiffe,

Young Lyon, Lyon Skin, and
Souchong,

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira, Bucellos,

Sherry, Lilon,
Teneiffe, Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-
England Rum,

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stomach's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Pimenot

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground

Ginger, Bisket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig-blue; Soap, Mould, Dpt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flant

Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-

lity, Dixon's best ditto. Wrapping Paper, De-

winjons, &c. &c. &c. with generally every strict-

ed in line—the whole of which have been select-

ed with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britanniæ,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hhd New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

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to bring them forward; and that, indebted as to it,

to make immediate payment to

Joseph Jones.

February 3.

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between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick

and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few gentle-

men may be accommodated—with or with-

out lodgings. Apply to

William King.

November 1.

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In the house lately occupied by Thomas Pm

between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick

and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few gentle-

men may be accommodated—with or with-

out lodgings. Apply to

William King.

October 1.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE containing 103 acres—the other 26 a-
res; adjoining each other, and are from
3 to 4 miles from Alexandria, in the county of
Fairfax and state of Virginia. The acreage
land is bounded on the old Leesburg road, just
above Captain Slater's, and joins the lands of
Benjamin Dulany and Callie Whiting, and
will be sold pursuant to a deed of trust given to
the subscribers from a certain John Witheris, to
secure the payment of a debt due to Jonathan and
Mahlon Scholfield. The above lands will
be offered at private sale until the 13th day of
February, and if not sold by that day, they will be
sold at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on the
21st day of February, at public auction, for
cash; the sale to commence at three o'clock.

Andrew Scholfield.

Thomas Cook.

February 4.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of

CONN AND RYE.

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FURTHER EXTRACTS
From an examination of the BRITISH
DOCTRINE, which subjects to capture
a neutral trade not open in time of
peace.

TREATIES.

If the treaties had become, or were founded in, the law of nations; such an omission, altho' it might be made a pretext for cavil between the parties, could certainly have no effect on the law of nations; and if the treaties expressed the law of nations on any subject at all, on what subject it might be affected, have they been more explicit than on that of the maritime rights of neutrals?

This series of treaties, to which Great Britain is an immediate party, lengthy and strong as it is, has not exhausted the examples by which she stands self-condemned. One, in particular, remains for consideration, which, if it stood alone, ought forever to silence her pretensions. It is the treaty with Russia on the 5th—17th of June, 1801.

A very important part of the treaty is the preamble:

"The mutual desire of his majesty the king of the United Kingdoms, &c. and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, being not only to come to an understanding between themselves with respect to the differences which have lately interrupted the good understanding and friendly relations which subsist between the two states; but also to prevent, by frank and precise explanations upon the navigation of their respective subjects, the renewal of similar alterations and troubles, which might be the consequence of them; and the common object of the solicitude of their said majesties being to settle, as soon as can be done, an equitable arrangement of these differences, and an invariable determination of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to their respective monarchies, in order to unite more closely the ties of friendship and good intercourse, &c. have named for their plenipotentiaries, &c. who have agreed, &c."

With this declaratory preamble in view, attend to the following sections in article 3.

"His Britannic majesty and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias having resolved to place under a sufficient safeguard the freedom of commerce and navigation of their subjects, in case one of them shall be at war while the other shall be neuter, have agreed:

"1st. That the ships of the neutral power may navigate freely to the ports and upon the coasts of the nations at war.

"2d. That the effects embarked on board neutral ships shall be free, with the exception of contraband of war and of enemy's property; and it is agreed not to comprise under the denomination of the latter, the merchandise of the produce, growth or manufactures of the countries at war which should have been acquired by the subjects of the neutral power, and should be transported on their account; which merchandise cannot be excepted in any case from the freedom granted to the flag of the said power," &c. &c.

These extracts will receive additional weight from the following considerations:

First. This treaty made with Russia, the power that took the lead in asserting the principles of the armed neutrality, was, with exceptions not affecting the point in question, acceded to by Sweden and Denmark, the two other European powers most deeply interested in, and attached to those principles. It is a treaty, therefore, of Great Britain, as to this particular point, as well as to most of the others with Russia, Sweden and Denmark.

Secondly.—The treaty had for its great object to appear by its adoption of so many of the definitions of the armed neutrality, to fix the law of nations on the several points therein, which had been so much contested; the three northern powers yielding the point of free ships, free goods; and Great Britain yielding to all of them, those relating to the coasting, as well as every other branch of neutral trade; to blockades and to the mode of search, & yielding to Russia moreover, the point relating to the limitation of contraband. With respect to the case of convoys a case not comprehended in the armed neutrality of 1780, but of much subsequent litigation and inserted in that of 1801—a modus vivendi satisfactory to the northern powers, was yielded by Great Britain, with a joint agreement that the subjects on both sides should be prohibited from carrying contraband or prohibited goods, according to an article in the armed neutrality of both sides.

Thirdly.—The treaty is expressly declared to be an invariable determination [fixation] of their principles upon the rights of neutrality, in their application to their respective monarchies."

It cannot be pretended that this stipulated application of the rights of neutrality to the contracting parties, limits the declaratory effect, which is equally applicable to all neutral nations—Principles and rights must be the same in all cases, and in relation to all nations—and it would not be less absurd than it would be dishonorable to profess one set of principles or rights in the law of nations towards one nation, and another set towards another nation.

If there be any parts of the treaty to which this declaratory character is regarded as not applicable, it cannot be pretended that they are

the parts relating to the rights of neutrals to trade freely to the ports and on the coasts of nations at war, because as already observed, the main object of the treaty was to settle the questions involved in the armed neutrality, of which this was a primary one, and is here placed by the structure of the article under the same precise stipulation, with the liability to confiscation of enemy's property in neutral ships, a point above all others which Great Britain must have wished to consecrate as the law of nations by declaratory acts for that purpose.

It cannot be pretended that the neutral rights here declared do not extend to the colonial as well as coasting trade of belligerent nations, because the colonial trade is not only included in a "free trade to the ports and on the coasts" of such nations, but because it is expressly declared that the effects belonging to neutrals, and transported on their account from countries at war, cannot be expected from the freedom of the neutral flag in any case, and consequently not in the case of colonies more than any other portion of such countries. It is not improper to remark that this declaratory stipulation is not only included in the same article, which recognized the principle that enemy's property is excepted from the freedom of the neutral flag, but is associated with that recognition in the same section of the article, and even in the same sentence.

If it were possible to convert the construction here given to the treaty, a reference might be made to a very able speech delivered by Lord Grenville in the British House of Lords in November, 1801, in which this very construction is fully demonstrated. The demonstration is rendered the more striking, by the embarrassed and feeble opposition made to it by the ingenuity of the very able speakers who entered the list against him.

Such is the accumulated and irresistible testimony borne by Great Britain, in her own treatise, against the doctrine asserted by her.

It will be in order now to resume the notice of treaties to which she was not a party, but which authorize some interferences and observations continuing still further, if possible, to invalidate her naval pretensions.

The review heretofore taken of this class of treaties was limited to such as preceded the armed neutrality. Those now to be added, are principally the treaties and conventions entered into in the years 1780 and 1800.

The treaties of 1780, declare the right of neutrals in the case under discussion, in the following terms: "That all vessels shall be permitted to navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of the belligerent powers." Those of 1800, are in terms too little varied to require recital.

It has never been questioned, that these definitions of the neutral right were as applicable to colonies as to any other of the territories belonging to a belligerent nation. All the British writers have so understood the text, and in that sense, have employed their pons against it.

It needs scarcely be remarked that the treaties in question were framed with a view, not of making a new law of nations, but of declaring and asserting the law as it actually stood. The preamble to the convention of 1800, for the re-establishment of an armed neutrality between Russia and Sweden, explains the object in the terms following: "In order that the freedom of navigation and the security of merchandise of the neutral powers may be established, and the principles of the law of nations be fully ascertained, &c."

The preamble to the convention of 1780, states the principles avowed by the parties to be "the principles derived from the primitive rights of nations."

The treaty of 1780 was originally concluded between Russia and Denmark. But it was acceded to by Sweden, Prussia, the United Provinces, Austria, Portugal and Naples; and in effect, by France and Spain. The principles of the treaty had the sanction also of the United States of America in their cruising ordinances. Thus it is seen that with the exception of Great Britain alone, all the powers of Europe materially interested in the maritime law of nations, have given a recent and repeated sanction to the right of neutrals to trade freely with every part of the countries at war.

And although several

of those nations have, on some of the points contained in these treaties, as on the points of contraband and enemies property under neutral flags, entered since into adverse stipulations; not one of them has by treaty or otherwise relinquished the particular right under consideration, whilst Great Britain, as we have seen in her treaty with Russia, has herself expressly acceded to the right.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States communicating a report of the secretary of state, respecting "new principles interpolated into the law of nations," made in pursuance of a request of the senate of the 10th inst.

To the Senate of the United States,

ACCORDING to the desire of the senate, expressed, in their resolution of the 10th instant, I now communicate to them a report of the secretary of state with its documents, stating certain new principles attempted to be introduced in the subject of neutral rights, injurious to the rights and interests of the United States. These with my message to both houses, of the 17th instant and the documents accompanying it, fulfill the desires of the senate, as far as can be done by any information in my posses-

sion which is authentic and not publicly known.

To: JEFFERSON.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom the president has been pleased to refer the resolution of the senate, dated on the 10th instant, has the honor to make the following

REPORT.

The most important of the principles interpolated into the law of nations, is that which appears to be maintained by the British government and its prize courts, that a trade opened to neutrals by a nation at war, on account of the war, is unlawful.

The principle has been relaxed from time to time, by orders allowing as favors to neutrals, particular branches of trade, disallowed by the general principle; which orders have also, in some instances, extended the modifications of the principle beyond its avowed import.

In like manner, the last of these orders, bearing date the 24th of June, 1803, has incorporated with the relaxation a collateral principle, which is itself an interpolation, namely, that a vessel on a return voyage is liable to capture by the circumstances of her having on the outward voyage, conveyed contraband articles to an enemy's port.

How far a like penalty attached by the same order to the circumstance of a previous communication with a blockaded port, would likewise be an interpolation, may depend upon the constitution under which that part of the order has been, or is to be carried into execution.

The general principle first above stated, as lately applied to re-exportations of articles imported into neutral countries from hostile colonies, or vice versa, by considering the re-exportation in many cases, as a continuation of the original voyage, forms another interpolation, deeply affecting the trade of neutrals. For a fuller view of this and some other interpolations, references may be had to the documents communicated with the message to congress of the 17th inst.

The British principle, which makes a notification to foreign governments of an intended blockade, equivalent to notice required by the law of nations, before the penalty can be incurred; and that which subjects to capture vessels arriving at a port, in the interval between a removal and return of the blockading force, are other important deviations from the code of public law.

Another unjustifiable measure is the mode of search practised by British ships, which instead of remaining at a proper distance from the vessel to be searched and sending their own boat with a few men for the purpose, compel the vessel to send her papers in her own boat, and sometimes with great danger from the condition of the boat, and the state of the weather.

To these instances, without adverting to others of an inferior or less definite character, in the practice of Great Britain, must be added the assumed right to impress persons from American vessels, sailing under the American flag on the high seas. An explanation of this practice will be found in the extract from the instructions to Mr. Munroe, communicated with the message of the president above referred to.

Among the interpolations introduced by the French government, is a decree, dated June 6, 1805, [18 Prairiel, year 13] importing that every privateer of which two-thirds of the crew should be natives of England, or subjects of a power the enemy of France, shall be considered as pirates.

Another is evidenced by the result of an application made by the deputy-consul of the United States at Cadiz, through the French consul to admiral Villeneuve, for the liberation of some seamen of the United States who were on board the French fleet under his command. The answer of the admiral, dated 29th August last, [11 Fructidor, 13th year] states, that "A decision of his imperial and royal majesty provides, that every foreigner found on board the vessels of war or of commerce of the enemy, is to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can have no right to the protection of the diplomatic and commercial agents of his nation."

Other unjustifiable innovations on the law of nations, are exemplified in the decree of general Ferrand, * lately passed at the city of St. Domingo, a translation of which is annexed.

The irregular mode of search above described is also practised by the cruisers of France and Spain.

The cruisers of the two latter powers have harassed the commerce of the United States in various other forms, but as it

is not known or believed that their conduct has been prescribed or sanctioned by the public authority of their respective nations, they are not considered as falling within the purview of the resolution of the Senate.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES MADISON.

Department of State, Jan. 25, 1806.

* This decree which accompanies the

president's message, will be found in the

Alexandria Daily Advertiser of Decem-

ber last.

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Nicholson presented a memorial from Messrs. Montgomery and Stevens, witnesses on the part of the prosecution on the trial of Judge Chase, praying a compensation for their travel and attendance, which was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Quincy presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, representing the aggressions committed on the trade and neutral rights of the United States and concluding with suggesting the propriety of a special mission to the court of London.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures made a detailed report on the petition of Francis A. Murray, which was referred to the committee of the whole House.

A petition from William Lambert was presented, and referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. J. Clay presented a petition from the measurers of salt and coal in the city of Philadelphia, praying for additional compensation for their services, which was referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee of public lands, made a report on the petition of F. Messenier, praying a donation of land, or an extension of the usual time of payment therefor, to aid him in the cultivation of the vine. The report is unfavorable not only to the prayer of this individual case, but likewise to the principle on which it is founded.

The House immediately took the report into consideration, and concurred in it without division.

A bill was received from the Senate, making a further appropriation for the support of a library. The bill appropriates, in addition to the unexpended balance of a former appropriation, the yearly sum of a thousand dollars for five years, to be applied under the direction of a joint committee of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives to be appointed every session.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

A bill was likewise received from the Senate to repeal in part the fourth section of an act to authorize the grants of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and for other purposes therein mentioned. This bill repeals so much of the act referred to as imposes the condition of actual settlement.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the House went into a committee of the whole; Mr. Gregg in the chair; on the report of a select committee making extra allowances to certain officers of the House for extra services rendered during the last session.

The former gentlemen were for amending the resolution so as to embrace the case of peace as well as war, and information from "all the dependent states,"—which the former opposed on various grounds, of which was that if this additional amount were desirable it could be by a distinct resolution.

On Mr. Crowninshield's motion the resolution so as to extend it to dependencies, "generally, the house voted Ayes 42, Noes 67.

Mr. Nicholson suggested the addition of adding the following words to the resolution, in which the mover agreed to incorporate it.

And also a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the imports from other nations respectively.

When the resolution thus modified was read a second time, it was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Crowninshield then moved to amend the resolution. He said it was the same with the amendment he had proposed to the resolution.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A message was received from the president of the United States laying before the two Houses, for the exercise of their constitutional powers as to provide for the extinguishment of rights to lands within the United States. The president states that he advised the ratification of these

1. Treaty with the Wyandots,
2. With the Wyandots, &c.
3. With the Delawares.
4. With the Chickasaws.
5. With the Cherokees.
6. With the Creeks.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. J. Randolph said, the house could better than he did, for he was at the time, the very important resolution referred on the motion of a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

It was no part of his purpose at this time to discuss the merits of that resolution.

and it was still further from his power to show any impediment, or create any difficulty in bringing forward that discussion.

more so, as he considered the whole south of the seat of government more particularly that part of the country in which he resided, decidedly in a speedy and prompt reception of the proposition. Indeed

was his opinion of the necessity of speedily acting upon, that as he saw the resolution which had been laid on their table, the first suggestion of his mind was to move the going directly into a committee of the whole.

as those gentlemen, with whom he had the honor of holding personal & political intercourse would testify. But a more

reflection had convinced him that the resolution could receive that decision, which he trusted it would, as the house stood in need of maturing a motion, which, however it might be possessed by the body of the house.

His object in addressing the house was to obtain this information from the proper authority, from a head of the department which was the only way in which a satisfactory nature, such as to influence the decision of the house, could be obtained.

Mr. J. Randolph then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this

House a statement of the exports and imports of the United States to and from Great Britain, and Ireland, and the American colonies, for the two last years.

and also a statement of the quantity and value of the imports brought into the United States from other nations respectively.

and the quantity and value of the imports from other nations respectively.

When the resolution thus modified was read a second time, it was agreed to without a division.

believed that their conduct
or sanctioned by the
of their respective nations,
considered as falling within
the resolution of the Senate
respectfully submitted.

JAMES MADISON.

State, Jan. 25, 1806.
which accompanies the
age, will be found in the
Daily Advertiser of Decem-

—
CONGRESS
OF THE
STATES.
REPRESENTATIVES.
day, Feb. 3.

presented a memorial
Montgomery and Stevens,
part of the prosecution on
George Chase, praying a com-
plaint for travel and attendance,
referred to the committee of
represented a memorial from
Boston, representing the
United States and
suggesting the propriety
to the court of Lon-

committee of the whole
the union.

held from the committee
manufactures made a de-
the petition of Francis A.
referred to the committee
use.

William Lambert was
referred to the committee
presented a petition from
salt and coal in the city
praying for additional
their services, which was
committee of Claims,

from the committee or
a report on the petition
praying a donation of
the usual time of

The report is unfavor-

the prayer of this individual
wise to the principle on
d.

mediately took the report
on, and concurred in it.

ceived from the Senate,
appropriation for the sup-

The bill appropriates
unexpended balance of a
portion, the yearly sum of a
for five years, to be ap-

direction of a joint com-
members of the Senate and
the House of Repre-
sented every session.

committee of the whole
otherwise received from the
part the fourth section
rise the grants of land to
ants of Gallipolis, and
ses therein mentioned.

so much of the act refer-
s the condition of actual

the committee on public

Mr. Leib, the House
committee of the whole; Mr.

on the report of a se-
aking extra allowances to
the House for extra ser-
ring the last session.

authorizes the payment
the clerk, 200 dollars to
Josias W. King, the
the door keeper and the
per, each, and 50 dollars
alding and John Phillips

Mr. Findley, 100 dollars
James Laurie, Chap-

debate the resolution was
47; Noes 42
then rose, and the House
port, and concurred in
mended, Yea 60, Nays

is received from the Pre-
sident of the United States, enclosing a
Governor of South Carolina
for forts, &c. on certain

committee of the whole

A message was received from the Pres-
ident of the United States laying before the
two Houses, for the exercise of their con-
stitutional powers as to providing the
means of fulfilling them, six Indian trea-
ties for the extinguishment of Indian
rights to lands within the United States.

The president states that the senate had
advised the ratification of these treaties,
viz.

1. Treaty with the Wyandots, &c.
2. With the Wyandots, &c.
3. With the Delawares.
4. With the Chickasaws.
5. With the Cherokees.
6. With the Creeks.

Referred to the committee of ways and
means.

Mr. J. Randolph said, the house would
recollect better than he did, for he was not
present at the time, the very important res-
olution referred on the motion of the gen-
tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg)
whom he saw in his place, to the commit-
tee of the whole on the state of the union.

It was no part of his purpose at this time
to discuss the merits of that resolution;
and it was still further from his purpose to
throw any impediment, or create any delay
in bringing forward that discussion; the
more so, as he considered the whole coun-
try south of the seat of government, and
more particularly that part of the country
in which he resided, decidedly interest-
ed in a speedy and prompt reception or re-
jection of the proposition. Indeed such
was his opinion of the necessity of its be-
ing speedily acted upon, that as soon as
he saw the resolution which had been offered,
which was not until Friday when it
was laid on their table, the first suggestion
of his mind was to move the going immedi-
ately into a committee of the whole on it;
as those gentlemen, with whom he had the
honor of holding personal & political inter-
course would testify. But a more mature
reflection had convinced him that before
the resolution could receive that ultimate
decision, which he trusted it would receive,
the house stood in need of material infor-
mation, which, however it might be in the
possession of this or that individual, was
not possessed by the body of the house.

His object in addressing the house was to
obtain this information from the proper au-
thority, from a head of the department;
which was the only way in which informa-
tion of a satisfactory nature, such as ought
to influence the decision of the house,
ought to be obtained.

Mr. J. Randolph then submitted the fol-
lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the trea-
sury be directed to lay before this house a
statement of the exports and imports of the
United States to and from Great Britain
and Ireland, and the American colonies of
the same, for the two last years, distin-
guishing the colonial trade from that of
the mother country, and specifying the vari-
ous articles of export and import and the
amount of duties payable on the latter.

Mr. Smilie expressed himself in favor
of the resolution, and observed, that the
species of information called for had not
been received by the house later than 1803.

Mr. Crowninshield was of opinion that
it would be best to extend the resolution
so as to embrace the British provinces of
Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the
provinces beyond the Cape of Good
Hope.

A conversation of some length ensued
between Messrs. Crowninshield, Bidwell,
and Alston, on the one side; and Messrs.
J. Randolph and J. Clay, on the other on
amending the resolution.

The former gentlemen were for amend-
ing the resolution so as to embrace a peri-
od of peace as well as war, and to obtain
information from "all the dependencies of
Great Britain"—which the latter gen-
tlemen opposed on various grounds, one
of which was that if this additional infor-
mation were desirable it could be obtained
by a distinct resolution.

On Mr. Crowninshield's motion to amend
the resolution so as to extend it to "British
dependencies," generally, the house divided.

Ayes 43, Noes 67.

Mr. Nicholson suggested the propriety
of adding the following words to the reso-
lution, in which the mover acquiescing,
they were incorporated into it.

And also a statement in detail shewing
the quantity and value of the like articles
of import brought into the United States,
from other nations respectively, with the
rate and amount of duty thereon.

When the resolution thus modified was
agreed to without a division.

Mr. Crowninshield then moved the fol-
lowing resolution. He said in substance,
it was the same with the amendment which
he had proposed to the resolution of the

gentleman from Virginia.

Resolved, That the secretary of the trea-
sury be directed to lay before this house,
a statement of the amount of the exports &
imports, to and from the British dependencies
other than those of America for the
last two years.

This resolution was also agreed to with-
out a division.

On motion of Mr. Stanford the house
resolved itself into a committee of the
whole on the bill altering the time for hold-
ing the circuit court for the district of N.
Carolina.

After theanks were filled, Mr. Macon
offered a new section for increasing the
salary of the district judge of N. Carolina,
from fifteen hundred to two thousand dol-
lars.

After debate this motion was lost by a
great majority, as were other motions suc-
cessively made to allow a salary of eighteen
—seventeen, and sixteen hundred dol-
lars.

The committee rose and reported the bill
and the house ordered it to a third reading
to-morrow.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS
From the London Sun, received at the office
of the Baltimore American.

LONDON, December 2.

Two mails from Lisbon arrived in town
this morning, brought to Falmouth by the
Lord Hebart and Townshend packets; the
former in seventeen, and the latter in six
days. They bring us the Spanish official
account of the action off Trafalgar, which
follows:

From the Madrid Gazette of Nov. 5.

The chef d'Escadre DON ANTONIE
D'ESCANO, major-general of the squadron
of the ocean, has written from the port of
Cadiz, to his excellency the Prince of
Peace, under date of the 22d of October,
as follows:

"Most Excellent Senior My Lord—
The situation of lieutenant general Don
Frederick Gravina, in consequence of a
ball he received to his left arm, at the close
of the action of yesterday, does not per-
mit him to inform your excellency of that
sanguinary combat; and although I have
had the fortune to spill my blood for the
honor of his majesty's arms, yet, finding
myself less inconvenienced than the brave
and worthy general in chief on whom his
majesty, with a confidence which he mer-
its, had conferred the command of his
fleet, I enter upon the painful but necessary
obligation of informing your excellency,
that our efforts, and the heroic discharge
of our duty, have not been able to avert a
loss, which would be great if we were not
firmly persuaded that nothing was left un-
done, and that our honor was saved.

"I know that under date of the 18th
inst. that general Gravina had informed
your excellency that admiral Villeneuve
had signified to him his intention of put-
ting to sea the next day, and desired to
know if the Spanish squadron was ready
to accompany him; your excellency is not
ignorant of what was the answer of the
general, satisfied that his squadron would
promptly follow the movements of the
French, and that such were the repeated
orders your excellency had communicated
to him. With this information the French
admiral returned on board, and subse-
quently made the sign for getting up an-
chor, and signals, which were expected
by this ship, the Principe de Asturias, and
followed by the most ready execution, for
embarking the artillery which were on
shore, &c.

"On the morning of the 19th some
French and Spanish ships got under weigh
in consequence of a signal made by admiral
Villeneuve; but were not able to ef-
fect it all that day, the wind having veer-
ed to the S. W. but getting round to E.
S. E. they all successively got out on the
morning of the 20th.

"Scarcely had we cleared the mouth of
the harbor, when the wind shifted to S.S.
W. so strong and with such alarming ap-
pearances, that one of the 1st signals made
by admiral Villeneuve, who had his flag
on board the Beaucaire, was to take in
2 reefs in the mainsail; the shifting of the
wind necessarily occasioned a dispersion
of the fleet till towards the evening, when
the wind again shifted and the horizon
clearing, signal was made to form five
columns, and to unite: an advanced frigate
made signals for eighteen sail of the en-
emy in sight, and in consequence of this
information, the ships were cleared, and e-
very thing got ready for action.

"At three we tacked and stood on for
the Straights, preserving the same formati-
on of five columns, as before this movement

After we had executed it four of the en-

emy's frigates appeared, which were chased
by order of admiral Villeneuve, and to
this ship he attached L'Aigle, Algeciras,
and San Juan, as a squadron of observa-
tion, which might reinforce the ships in
chase, with instructions to reunite with the
main body of the fleet before night fall.

"At half past seven a French ship ad-
vised us of L'Aigle having reconnoitred
18 enemy's ships in line of battle, & soon
after we saw at no great distance, several
lights which doubtless were made from the
enemy's frigates interposed between the
two fleets. At nine the English made sig-
nals, by firing cannon, and by the interval
between the flash and the report, they
appeared to be distant about two miles.—
The French admiral made signals that it
was necessary to form in line of battle upon
the leeward ships, which was afterwards
repeated by the admirals; and in this order
the day-break of the 21st came in, with the
enemy in sight, in number 28 ships;—
among them eight three deckers, formed
to order of battle.

"At seven in the morning the enemy ap-
proached in different columns upon our
squadron, in a direction to the centre and
rear, upon which admiral Villeneuve or-
dered them to attack in succession, which
brought the squadron of observation com-
manded by General Gravina, into the situa-
tion of rear guard. General Gravina
made to his squadron the signals most pro-
per to enable them to perform the various
movements which the exigency of circum-
stances required, with celerity and preci-
sion, and on nearing the enemy, he ordered
them to close their distances, and comple-
te their order.

"At 8 minutes before 12 an English
three-decker, with a flag at her main-top,
penetrated our line in the centre supported
by the ships which were in her wake; the
head of the other column of the enemy did the same; one of them doubled our
rear guard, another entered between
L'Aigle and San Ildefonso, and from this
moment the action was confined to a fur-
ious combat between the whole of the en-
emy's squadron and the half of ours, the
greatest part of the time within pistol
shot.

"I have not the necessary information
to enable me to acquaint your excellency
with the particulars of this action, neither
can I at present say any thing of the move-
ments of the van-guard, which I am assur-
ed from the commencement supported
that part of the squadron which was attack-
ed. What I can affirm to your excellency
is, that all the ships, both French and Spa-
nish, which were within my observation,
most fully performed their duty."

The lateness of the hour at which we
received this account, compels us to post-
pone the remainder till to-morrow. The
conclusion speaks of several ships having
been dismasted, but does not acknowledge
their capture.

The Temeraire, Tonnant and Colossus,
from Lord Collingwood's fleet arrived at
Portsmouth on Saturday. The number of
killed and wounded on board the Tonnant,
the return of which was wanting, is stated
at 26 killed, and 60 wounded.

The Victory, Bellerophon, & Bellisle,
from the same fleet were also seen the
same day off Plymouth, steering for Ports-
mouth.

Admiral Cornwallis, with eight sail of
the Channel fleet, has put into Falmouth.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.

ARRIVED

Schooner Eliza-Ann, Herbert 14 days
from Guadalupe. Left there brig Wheel-
er, Besson, of this port.

Schooner Eliza, Record, 27 days from
St. Bartholomew.

The ship Alexander, King, and the Bri-
tish ship Mary, both from Liverpool are in
Hampton Roads.

The British sloop Earl of Lansdale,
from Trinidad last from Tortola, bound to
New York, on the 4th of January lost her
rudder, and on the 22d in a gale of wind,
was driven on shore 8 miles to the north-
ward of Currituck, the crew severely frost
bitten. The cargo, sugar and cocoa, the
former lost most of the latter saved. Sailed
from Tortola in company with the home-
ward bound fleet of one hundred sail under
convoy of the Baillie frigate.

The schooner Polly of Falmouth, is on
shore near the mouth of Currituck in-
let.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library
will please to take notice, that
an election will be held, at the Library, on
Monday, 17th instant, between the hours of 3
and 6 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven
Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen. Librarian.

February 4.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

ROCKPORT SQUADRON.—By the arrival of
the schooner Eliza Ann, Captain Herbert, in 14
days from Guadalupe, we learn that three of
the British Cork fleet, prizes to this squadron,
had arrived at Guadalupe, one had been re-
taken. It was further stated, that two 74 gun
ships, part of this fleet, had arrived at Martin-
ique. It is not stated where the rest of the fleet
was. These ships could not have been ever since
the 20th November, about which time they were
off Teneriffe, in getting to Martinique, it is
not improbable that these two ships are part of
a fleet seen by Captain Soul with on the 17th
December, mentioned in our paper of the 22d
instant, as steering W. S. W.

[Norfolk Ledger]

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH-AMERICA.—The
following copy of a letter from a gentleman
in Barbadoes, dated January 4, to his
friend in this place was handed us this
morning:

"A Portuguese vessel from the Brazils,
was spoken with a few days ago, and re-
ported that the expedition under the com-
mand of general sir David Baird, and sir
Home Popham, had taken Buenos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspense
as to the destination of the fleet and army
under admiral sir Home Popham, and gen-
eral sir David Baird. The Cape of Good
Hope was generally supposed to be the ob-
ject of this armament. Should the British
make a permanent establishment in this
settlement, the political and commercial
situation of the world will undergo a con-
siderable change. The force of this ex-
pedition was four ships of the line, bri-
gates, &c. and six thousand troops, a force
we understand from an intelligent person
who was lately at the river La Plata, more
than adequate to the reduction of the prov-
ince of Paraguay.

[Ibid.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bar-
badoes, to his correspondent in Norfolk,
dated January 4, 1805

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & CO's latest and Fannin Medicinal Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE
That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent
for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throats, and approaching Convulsions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving particular attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad typhus, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Malaria, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obstinate gleet, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obscurity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, executive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, wals, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatic, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this minute disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely affected with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequences of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or swellings in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and

its being suited to every age a constituent, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and to so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or gripping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aca-rides, or small saw-worm, the Cucujinias, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm to called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupting gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with flinty and hard stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with loss of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES;

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago, to be grievously afflicted with a tape-worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town, York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very tickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucous, but upon close inspection quite repulsive with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that vicious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, rings worms, no burs, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without

irritating that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, delusions of rheum, dulness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting scurf, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants,

Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

law

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.,

On the 2d day of January next, an Act

of Assembly will be opened in this place for the

reception of Students, under the direction of the

Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more

others.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with

great credit: his deportment is consonant to his

station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar

he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pu-

pils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cul-

tivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin

and Greek Languages: the English language

grammatically: Geography, History, Elocu-

tion; the various branches of the Mathematics;

Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more ad-

vantageously situated for an institution of this

nature, than this—The situation is very elevated

and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a

remarkably healthy neighborhood; the nea-

ritics of life are cheap and may easily be procured.

The first attention will be paid to the morals

of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin

and Greek languages, including Geography, &c.

25 dollars; for the Mathematics, 20 dollars;

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars;

per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small

contribution will be required from each pupil for

the purchase of fire wood.

Centreille, Dec. 14.

law

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick House on Prince Street, just finished, and very convenient for a small family, with an excellent corner lot, opposite Messrs. Korn & Wissmiller's. For terms to

JAMES MCGUIRE,

Age,

16 Lots of different sizes on Prince and Fayette streets, For Sale, or Rent forever. Apply as above.

February 5.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offers the plantation where he now lives, on the head of Dumbarton Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House, containing 123 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber. The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28.

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